



THE AMERICAN.
SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Evans' Building, Third street, opposite the Philadel. Exchange, regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

An active boy about 14 or 15 years old, would be taken as an apprentice, at this office.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Johnston, has recommended the 23d of this month (next Thursday), to be set apart by the people of Pennsylvania, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. We hope his recommendation will be universally regarded.

We publish this week the correct returns of this county for the Presidential election, which by some strange mishap were incorrectly stated last week. The majority for Cass, it will be seen, is 493 instead of 416. We had the full returns in advance by express, the morning after the election, and therefore regret that an error should have been committed in their publication.

The editor has been absent from his post for several weeks past. The smoke and the fire, of the late elections, having nearly subsided, our readers will settle down in the enjoyment of general news, literature, anecdotes, tales, and the usual variety necessary to make up a good newspaper.

THE GRAND RESULT.

All the returns are now received, and General Taylor is President elect of the United States. He has received an unprecedented majority—one that was not anticipated by the wildest fanatics of the whig party. His vote is entirely owing to the suicidal course of the Democratic leaders in relation to a tariff. So faithful have the masses hitherto been to the will of the leaders, that the latter, in an evil hour, imagined that no doctrine or principle was so wild or gross, but it could be readily forced upon them. They vainly supposed that their utter and shameful abandonment of fixed principles would be quietly acquiesced in by the people. Too late they have, if they are not willfully blind, discovered their error. Pennsylvania has spoken her disapprobation in tones of thunder by 13,000 majority for Taylor. Yet it is not a whig victory. It is a glorious triumph of the principles of truth over falsehood and deceit—the free thought and action of the people over the will of partisan leaders. It is an emphatic declaration by the freemen of Pennsylvania, that they can and will think for themselves, and that they cannot be driven by dictation, or overawed by influence. It is a wholesome lesson to the ungrateful leaders of the Democracy. It may teach them to avoid a similar course in future. It will teach them to respect the indignant rebuke of an outraged people.

The result was announced in a spirit of prophecy by Senator Cameron, in his speech on presenting to the Senate in July, 1846, the petition of thousands of Pennsylvanians against the repeal of the bill of 1842. He said:

"Every legislature for years has instructed her representatives here to adhere to her favorite policy and no man has ever presumed to ask her favor without admitting the justice and propriety of her views upon this subject, and I may add, Mr. President, *we betide the man who raises his suicidal hand against her, now in the hour of her extremity.*"

"I have said her favor was never asked without a pledge to support her views. You know, sir, how it was in 1844. I need not tell you that you would not now occupy that chair but for the assurance—the oft-repeated assurance—that her policy would not be disturbed. You and I remember the scenes of that day. We cannot forget the flags and banners which were carried in the processions of her democracy, pending the election which resulted in the triumph of our party. It cannot, and it ought not to be disguised, that, but for these assurances to which I have alluded, that triumph never would have been obtained. I remember the anxiety which pervaded the minds of the politicians until the publication of the Kane letter, and I cannot forget the pains that were taken by the leading men of the party to convince the people that it was evidence of an intention to protect our interests. Her confiding citizens gave their support in good faith, and they expected good faith in return. The letter was published, in English and German, in every Democratic paper in the State, and in pamphlets by thousands. Every Democrat pointed to it as a satisfactory tariff letter, and no Democrat doubted it. It is not saying too much to ascribe to that letter, mainly, the Democratic majority of the State. Surely, honorable men will not now, since the battle has been fought and the honors won by it, evade its responsibility, by saying that too liberal a construction was put upon it. If it was wrongly applied, there was time enough for its contradiction between the time of its publication and the election. The party majority in this hall may be fairly attributed to that letter; and I ask honorable Senators if they expect that majority can be retained if this bill shall become a law? I warn them *now of the sudden and swift destruction which awaits us if we fail to govern the country in the Democratic party.* It is to avert what I believe would be a dire calamity—the prostration of democratic principles—that I raise my voice to arrest the further progress of this bill."

The Asiatic Cholera proves by dissection, the Medical Examiner says to be the inflammation and ulceration of the various membrane of the bowels. The contents of the stomach and intestines ferment and putrefy, vomiting, and swelling of the abdomen quickly follow, and the patient sinks. Dr. Maxwell, of Calcutta, says he cured himself by copious drafts of effervescent soda powders in cold water; that he afterwards saved many a life by the same treatment. He says that no remedy will avail except relieving the bowels of the fermenting contents, and if this be not done gently, it will be fatal.

DEATHS.—James Yearns, and English surgeon, has discovered, according to the Medical Examiner, a curious and efficient mode of relief for deafness resulting from scarlet fever, &c., in cases where the drum of the ear has been broken. It is simply to moisten a small pellet of raw cotton, and gently push it down the passage of the ear till it reaches the drum at the bottom; adjusting it, necessary, else it may make the deafness at first only greater. Moisture is indispensable. The cotton should be changed every morning. Many other cases are cited in proof.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Willis & Co., Brokers, 25 State street, have shown us a new counterfeit 3 on the Commercial Bank of Burlington, which is well calculated to deceive the most cautious. It is an alteration from Commercial Bank, Gratiot, Michigan, Vignette, steamboat and vessel of war, ship under full sail, city in the distance—observe the word Burlington is spelt "tan" instead of "son."—Traveller.

A THOUGHT FOR WINTER.

A bountiful harvest has filled our barns with grain, and Autumn has shed its rich fruits upon us in profusion. All the productions of the Earth, which this season has so plentifully repaid the labors of the husbandman, are gathered and garnered. Already stern winter is upon us with his frost, snow and biting winds, and while we sit by the blazing hearth listening to the storm, or wrapped in wool and fur, dare the cold without, let us remember there are those about us, upon whose unprotected bodies that storm and cold fall in all their violence. Let him who rises from the table where his inner man has been comforted, think of the many who are at that moment suffering from the knowings of hunger. These are the thoughts which must enter the mind of every one, in whom is a spark of humanity. But let not the thought pass unheeded, or turn into a selfish congratulation on your good fortune. Look about among your neighbors on whom the blessings of Providence have not been bestowed with so liberal a hand. See if there is not some one whom you can bless by the bounty, it is in your power to distribute. Is there no family, whose supporter has been prevented by the hand of disease from providing against the approach of winter; where you can shed gladness by a few bushels of potatoes or a bag of grain, that will never be missed from your full bins? A load of wood or coal, a joint of meat when your fatted ox is killed, may give comfort and support to some neighbor and make you no poorer. There are innumerable little charities each of us may dispense. Give then, and with no niggard hand. God has not given us abundance to waste in extravagance, or hoard in avarice; but that we may mete out kindness to others as he has to us. But give not in an arrogant spirit that makes the recipient feel his dependence. Give as friend gives to friend, and the sense of your kindness will come with doubled force. Many refuse charity when tendered in an improper manner, while they are in woeful want; for there is a feeling of pride in every man's bosom which revolts at the assumption of superiority. Give then, in thankfulness, that you are able to give. There is much good in small things, and the loaf a bread you give to the starving man may save him from the gallows. And it is your duty to relieve the suffering. The time may come when yourself will need the charities of the more fortunate. Besides there is a pleasure in being able to give to the poor, an inward consciousness of right that warms the heart and cherishes the better feelings of our nature. The smallest act of charity comes back upon the giver and makes his spirit lighter. It is the true nature of man to be benevolent.

"The poorest poor, Long for some moments in a weary life, When they can know and feel that they have been, Themselves, the father and the dependent Of some small blessing; have been kind to such As needed kindness, for the single cause, That we have all of us one human heart."

Then in your plenty forget not the poor. And while on Thanksgiving Day, you praise God for the abundance he has blessed you with, you will feel doubly grateful and happy that you have not neglected his command.

Northumberland County. ELECTIONS IN 1848. OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	Governor.	President.	Cass.	Taylor.
Sunbury,	109	112	113	122
Northumberland,	125	80	127	77
Milton,	114	191	115	197
Turbot,	91	74	91	96
Lewis,	184	73	192	79
Delaware,	186	146	196	164
Chilisqueque,	140	98	144	114
Point,	80	91	98	83
Upper Augusta,	49	95	45	104
Lower Augusta,	199	42	230	69
Shamokin,	189	138	227	157
Harsh,	153	52	158	68
Coal,	77	50	74	67
Little Mahoney,	29	19	23	25
Upper Mahoney,	175	6	190	11
Lower Mahoney,	47	174	46	220
Jackson,	175	104	179	112
	2124	1546	2258	1765
	1546		1765	
Majorities.	578		493	

Van Buren had 6 votes in Milton, 1 in Turbot, and 1 in Chilisqueque.

A MASSACHUSETTS CHARACTERISTIC.—In the list of 917 voters in the town of Hingham Mass., there are only 230 different names. There are 57 Herseys, 42 Cushinges, 38 Spragues, 36 Lincolns, 36 Gardners, 35 Stoddards, 21 Whittons, and so on.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS IN YUCATAN.—A vessel arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. from Sisal, and reported that the big Harriet Captain Whitney, with Captain White's Company of Volunteers from New Orleans, 150 in number, arrived at that place on the 22d ult.—all well and in fine spirits.

THE QUESTION who first nominated General Taylor, is being mooted as earnestly as a simi argument was about eight years ago in respect to Mr. Tyler. The New York Mirror claims the honor, and with the greatest share of plausibility. It supported him manfully when presses since very Taylorish were abusing the old hero as if he had no friends, and it was no shame to kick him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FRENCH MINISTER TO MEXICO.—M. M. Le Vasseur, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to Mexico was among the passengers in the royal mail steamer Great Western, for Vera Cruz.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1848.

We have returns from all the counties in the State except four. Taylor has a majority of 57,116 in 46 counties. Cass and Van Buren have majorities in only the following counties:

MAJORITY FOR CASS.	MAJORITY FOR VAN BUREN.
Putnam, 300	Warren, 300
Rockland, 190	
Channing, rep. 400	Lewis, rep. 400
Herkimer, 1,000	St. Lawrence, 2,150

The Congressional delegation stands: 33 whigs, 1 free soil, and 1 hunker.

NEW JERSEY.

We have returns from all the counties in the State which sum up thus:

Taylor, 8,387	Cass, 5,305
Taylor's majority, 3,082	

MAJORITY FOR CASS.

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

1848.

Longevity.	1848.	1848.
Adams,	1806	2331
Allegheny,	6164	8856
Armstrong,	2133	2094
Beaver,	2383	2764
Bedford,	2739	2613
Berks,	8411	4207
Bucks,	5245	5084
Bradford,	3748	3241
Butler,	2308	2410
Blair,	1427	2293
Carbon,	996	768
Crawford,	2861	2580
Chester,	5140	5895
Columbia,	557	1980
Cumberland,	3069	2989
Cambria,	1421	1151
Centre,	2544	1649
Clinton,	1004	808
Clearfield,	1111	630
Clarion,	2328	1252
Dauphin,	2269	3249
Delaware,	1500	1975
Elk,	283	145
Erie,	2087	3500
Fayette,	3290	2776
Franklin,	2988	3758
Greene,	2362	1354
Hunting'n,	1871	2289
Indiana,	1568	2371
Jefferson,	992	783
Juniata,	1201	1103
Luzerne,	3785	2967
Lancaster,	5514	9727
Lebanon,	1800	2637
Lehigh,	2996	2530
Lycoming,	2298	1850
Mont'g'y,	3218	4645
Mercer,	3104	3642
Monroe,	1769	425
Mifflin,	1591	1443
McKean,	429	376
North'n,	3476	2551
North'd,	2124	1546
Perry,	2064	1339
Phil'ly & Co.	21000	25961
Pike,	612	126
Potter,	627	278
Somerset,	1103	2755
Schuylkill,	3538	4264
Sullivan,	360	182
Susquehanna,	2416	1597
Tioga,	2077	1219
Union,	1686	2987
Venango,	1532	988
Washington,	3948	1065
Wayne,	1455	855
Warren,	1145	947
Westmoreland,	4955	2856
Wyoming,	948	780
York,	4345	4162
	168221	168523
		168231

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[From the Evansville (Indiana) Journal.]

A DRAMATIC DEATH.

We have lately seen going the rounds of newspapers an account, in the main correct, of a deplorable tragedy that occurred on the boards of the Nashville Theatre some fifteen years ago. The editor of this paper was on the stage personating the "Friar," when the deplorable accident occurred, and as we observe one or two slight errors in the account as now published, we deem it proper to make the correction.

A number of young men with one or two exceptions, printers, engaged in the different office in Nashville, formed themselves into a Thespian Corps, and rented the theatre with its scenery, and commenced giving dramatic representations. They had performed two or three weeks, when Mr. J. J. McLaughlin, a young gentleman from Hopkinsville, Ky., of fine personal appearance, great dramatic talent, and energy of character, presented himself to the managing committee for a situation in the representation of the drama of "Rob Roy." "Bertram, or the Castle of St. Albrand," was announced, and he to perform the part of Bertram. The day the piece was to be performed, McLaughlin visited the steamboat landing to bid good-by to a friend who was leaving for the East, and was accidentally taken off by the boat and carried some twenty miles down the river, when he was put on shore and had to walk all the way back to the city, where he arrived about sunset, completely exhausted, and looking wild and excited to an unusual degree. His associates, to whom he had greatly endeared himself by his frank, manly deportment, offered to postpone the play to some other evening, but he, to whom the management had been given, strongly insisted that there should be no disappointment, and remarked, with a forced smile upon his countenance, that if the others were ready he was, and he would "play Bertram as it never had been played on those boards." He kept his word.

Evening came and the theatre was lighted and the house was soon filled by the beauty and fashion of the city. The play had progressed nearly to the close and had given general satisfaction, not only to the audience but to the performers themselves. It is true McLaughlin appeared great excited during the play, and when not on the stage he sought some corner apart from the others, but no notice was taken of this, and he was suffered to commune with himself alone. In the end of the play Bertram stabs himself and dies, and McLaughlin not having provided himself with a weapon for the occasion, accepted a Spanish dirk from a gentleman who had been admitted behind the scenes. As the tragedy wore to its denouement his excitement increased, and the gloomy spirit of the play was upon him with a power that made a strong impression of reality upon the hearers, and made them shudder as he pronounced the following, accompanied by the plunge of the dagger that brought him to his death:

"Bertram hath but one foe on earth,
And he is here!" [Stabs himself.]

It was at this moment that he plunged the weapon to his heart. It was doubtless the result of the excited feelings of the actor, who had too absorbingly entered into the dreadful spirit of his hero. We charitably suppose that he had no premeditated design of ending his life with the play; but his complete identification of feeling with the part he acted, led him to suicide as a natural consequence. He drew the bloody weapon from his bosom, and throwing it from him, fell at full length upon the stage.

The hallucination, if such we may call it did not end with the plunge of the dagger. His feelings bore him along still after some exclamation of surprise from the tragic monks a dying sentence for him to repeat. He raised himself on his elbow, and went through it with starting effect. With a burst of exaltation—

"I died no felon's death—
A warrior's weapon freed a warrior's soul!"

While he was pronouncing these, the last words of the tragedy, his eye and manner were fearfully wild the blood was falling from his bosom upon the stage and running down towards the young gentleman who had personated the then lifeless lady Imogen! As soon as the last words were pronounced, he fell backwards to rise no more. He lived from Thursday night until Saturday morning when he expired in much pain.

His remains were attended to the grave by his companion, who raised a slab to his memory, on which is inscribed, if we recollect rightly the last words he spoke upon the stage.

THE BODY RENDERED FIRE-PROOF.—